Numb. 1101

# The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1. 1739

N°. 1099.

I AM far from being of the ſame Opinion with ſome ſevere People of my Acquaintance, that Holidays are uſeleſs, and that this is the moſt troubleſome Seaſon of the Year. I do admit, indeed, that there may be a good deal ſaid in ſupport of their Opinion, as well as mine: then, I ſay, that the Source of all that can be anced in Favour of their Sentiment is founded in , that Holidays are abuſed; which is a Thing ich I neither commend nor deſire to ſee continued; it is the Baſis of my Opinion, that Work and , or, in other Words, Labour and Reſt, or rather lamation, ſhould ſucceed each other, as the Night eeds the Day.

We know very well, that it is impoſſible to Work inually, as well as that it is a very great Fault to ontinually idle; this therefore demonſtrates, that re ſhould be proper Succeſſions of Lab ur and ; neither is it amiſs, that theſe ſhould be re- ated either by Laws, or Cuſtoms equivalent to . The Reaſon is plain; becauſe, in moſt Men, nour directs their Actions, rather than Judge- ; which, in Caſes of this Nature, conſequently es Confuſion and Diſorder; for which there ht to be always a Remedy in every Society; and nce ſhould that Remedy flow, but from a Law?

AMONGST the *Jews*, God, who gave them po- al Inſtitutes, as well as religious Rites and moral ructions, expreſly diſtinguiſhed between Days of our, and Days of Relaxation: The latter were wo Sorts, Ordinary and Extraordinary; the Or- ary were the *Sabbaths* or Seventh Days; for indeed the Holy Days with the *Jews* were *Sabbaths*; the raordinary were the *new Moons* and *ſettled Feaſts*. ſe had ſeveral Uſes. They were a ſort of inde- e Hiſtories. Every Sabbath Day commemorated Things; the *Creation* of the *World*, and the *De- ance* of the *Iſraelites* out of *Egypt*. All their aſts had their Cauſes aſſigned in their Chronicles, well as their Times in the Kalendar; and, there- , while they kept them, their Religion was ure. Theſe Times ſet apart to Reſt and Conver- on cemented Society, and was a ſtrong Check to ir Selfiſhneſs, which, while it promiſes Particulars, ry thing inſenſibly ruins them, by ruining the hole. Thus their civil Concerns were ſtrongly ded with their religious Ceremonies, and Care aken to remind them frequently, that they were to order their Actions, as not only to diſcharge ir Duties to themſelves and their Families, but to God and to their Neighbours: Beſides theſe ner Purpoſes, ſuch Intervals of Leiſure, ſerved to ep up the Spirits of the People, and to diſpoſe them Civility, Chearfulneſs, and Politeneſs. For in e early Days, theſe Qualities were ſo far from ng thought incompatible with Religion, that they re really eſteemed Marks of it: *David*, who was Man after God's own Heart, is celebrated for his etry and his Skill in Muſick; whereas the oominеſs of *Saul*, is attributed to the Agency an evil Spirit.

THE ſame thing may be obſerved, if we conſider ancient Laws, either of *Greece*, or of Rome: oly Days, and Holy Times, occur in both; and, it be true, that there was not only a ſtrong Mix- e of Folly, but of Vice and Cruelty alſo in the ean Rites, yet is this no Argument, that the ſet- g ſuch Intervals of Reſt and Refreſhment, was ther weak or erroneous, any more than that it uld be a good Argument againſt Sleeping, that en are ſometimes diſturbed by troubleſome Dreams. in the Reaſonableneſs of the Thing that I contend , not for the unreaſonable Abuſe of it; or, in her Words, it ſeems to me more fit and convenient Society, that Times of Leiſure ſhould be ſpeci- aſſigned them, that they ſhould be left entirely People's Humour.

PERHAPS it may be objected, that there is no- ing which hath deſerved, or which hath received ger Cenſure, than the Multitude of Holidays en- ed in Popiſh Countries; an Evil ſo evident, that hath been condemned even by the *Romaniſts* them- ves: But the Anſwer to this is eaſy; for it is the ceſs of Holidays; or, in other Words, the Diſ- proportion between the Days of Labour and Reſt, which is complained of in thoſe Countries. This might be cured by taking away a great many of theſe Holidays; but, I queſtion, whether taking them away all, would not be as prejudicial as leaving them in the State in which they are; ſo that this Objection is ſo far from weakening the Doctrine I advance, that it really ſtrengthens it; for if the Exceſs of Holidays be an Evil, and if the taking them wholly away would be an Evil, it follows, that a Regulation is moſt neceſſary; and this can be made only by the Power of the State, ſignified by an Edict or Law.

OUR own happy Conſtitution, is a full Proof that this is very practicable, notwithſtanding the many Sects into which Chriſtians are divided, and notwithſtanding their having that Liberty reſerved to them, which ought to be reſerved to them, of worſhipping God according to their own Principles. I ſay, our Conſtitution have ſhewn, that a Regulation on this Head is practicable, which otherwiſe might have been doubted: For, according to it, the Church Holidays have a proper Sanction, and yet none are bound to obſerve them, whoſe Conſciences ſuch an Obſervance would offend: Hence without doubt it is, that we ſee ſo univerſal a Complaiſance in this reſpect at this Seaſon of the Year; and that Numbers give way to Cuſtom, who would think it ſinful to yield to a Law in this Point. To ſay the Truth, my own Opinion is, that all Inſtitutions of this Nature, are partly Civil and partly Religious, which is the Reaſon that I would have them always confirmed by the former, tho' they are deviſed by the Miniſters of the latter.

BUT at the ſame time that I declare myſelf ſo great a Friend to Holidays, I cannot but obſerve, that it is ridiculous for Men to look upon them in the ſame Light with Boys, and to conſider them only as Times of Breaking up, that is, laying aſide the Thoughts of all Things ſerious, and devoting themſelves wholly to Pleaſure, whereas they ought to be employ'd in quite another Manner. Divines have fully explain'd the religious Duties incumbent on a Chriſtian at ſuch Times; and it is by no Means my Intention to break in upon their Province. But there are other Things very proper to be done at ſuch Seaſons, which do not fall ſo directly under the Care of the Clergy, and therefore I may be ſpared a Word or two upon theſe; not as a grave Cenſor of the Times, or dogmatical Impoſer of my own Opinion, but as a Perſon who has lived long enough in the World to gather up ſome Maxims of practical Knowledge, and ſufficiently practiſed in the Method of delivering of my Sentiments, to deſerve a patient Hearing.

ALL the Holiday Seaſons happen very near, if they do not coincide with the Terms of Payment preſcribed by the Laws. Now, as Gentlemen expect at ſuch Times what is due to them from their Tenants, it is but reaſonable that they, on their Sides, ſhould be ready not only to do them Juſtice, but to ſhew them Courteſy; that is, to hear their Complaints and to redreſs them; to entertain them hoſpitably, not extravagantly, and to beſtow upon them ſuch Marks of Kindneſs and Reſpect, as may be fit for them to receive, tho' not to aſk. The Leiſure of ſuch Times may likewiſe admit of ſome publick Service, ſuch as Inſpecting of Charity Schools, viſiting Hoſpitals, Infirmaries and Work-houſes: Actions of this Nature are not barely Chriſtian Duties, but Points of political Wiſdom, and that Care of Society, which ought to be the reigning Paſſion in the Breaſt of every Individual. To theſe let me add a Conſideration of a more private Nature, that of looking into one's domeſtick Affairs, and uſing the Time allowed by ſuch *Receſſes*, to prevent ſuch a Confuſion as naturally ariſes from a tumultuous Purſuit of *Buſineſs*; wherein too frequently the *Means* gets the better of the *End*; and a Man after hard Labour, is ſurpriſed to find that he might have been idle to no worſe Purpoſe.

I am very ſenſible that ſeveral, and ſome of them very weighty Objections, might be offered againſt my Scheme; but as all theſe muſt fall under two general Heads, I will ſtate and anſwer theſe, and leave the Solution of Particulars, as no very difficult Task, to the ingenious Reader. The *Firſt* of theſe will run as to the Expediency of any Rule, where every Man might frame a Rule or Law to himſelf. Now to this it is anſwer ſufficient to obſerve, that whatever is reaſonable in itſelf, ought to be done ſpontaneouſly by *Man*, becauſe he is a reaſonable Being, which would be a good Argument for aboliſhing all *Laws*, in all Countries, if it were a good Argument againſt what I have advanced. But ſince Laws are neceſſary to point out what is *Right*, to thoſe whoſe Paſſions would otherwiſe hinder them from ſeeing what was *Right*; therefore in this they are as proper as in any other Caſe; becauſe Receſs is no leſs convenient, I might ſay neceſſary to Mankind, than Labour. The *Second* Difficulty will hinge, on aſſigning *Employments* for *Times* of *Reſt*, or exhorting People to mind *Buſineſs*, in order to keep *Holidays*, which may be ſtiled a *Paradox* at leaſt, if not a *Blunder*. But with reſpect to this, let it be obſerved, that Idleneſs and Reſt are different Things; or rather, *Idleneſs*, i. e. *total Inaction*, is the *Relaxation* of a *Beaſt*, and the *Reſt* of a Man conſiſts in varying of *Employments*, that is, in uſing lighter inſtead of heavier Labours; for ſtrictly ſpeaking, to Do, is to *Labour*, let us *do* what we will. It was therefore well ſaid,

*That were* Men *through the* Year *to* play,
*To* work, *would be a* Holiday.

I will cloſe all with a little *Specimen*, of the Manner in which any *one* might have employ'd themſelves at this Seaſon; referring it, in all Senſes of the Phraſe, to the *Judgment* of the candid *Reader*.

R. FREEMAN.

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*The Firſt* PSALM *imitated in a Pindarick* ODE.

I.

HAppy! O Happy! is his State,
Where Thoughts are always right;
Whoſe Zeal the Wicked can't abate,
Whom no ill Words delight:
But who the Law of God purſues,
In all he thinks, and all he does;
And only earneſt to obey,
Makes it is Study Night and Day.

II.

Like ſome fair Tree, a Brook beſide,
Whoſe Waters nouriſh as they glide,
And keep it ever green;
With Bloſoms cover in the Spring,
Which Autumn golden Honours bring,
So ſhall this Man be ſeen.

III.

For God in whom he puts his Truſt,
Is ever Good, is ever Juſt;
And will his righteous Servant give,
Wherewith in Peace and Joy to live.

I.

But hapleſs is the Sinner's Fate!
Whoſe Thoughts to Error tend;
To whom Examples, Laws create,
Whom ev'ry Wind can bend.
Fictitious Hope his Fancy feeds,
He, reſtleſs, toils, yet ne'er ſucceeds;
But ſees the Projects he deſign'd,
Diſpos'd like Chaff before the Wind.

II.

Such is the Order here of Things,
Which from the wiſeſt Beings ſprings,
That Evil works in vain:
Goodneſs ſtill draws its own Reward,
While thoſe who wicked Ends regard,
Purſue and purchaſe Pain.

III.

For high in Juſtice, as in Might,
God always unto Men doth Right;
Doth Life unto the Good ſupply,
And lets the guilty Sinner die.

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## HOME PORTS.

*Portſmouth, Dec.* 29. His Majeſty's Ships the Kent, Elizabeth, and Shoreham, have been paid. At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Auguſta, Romney, Oxford, Deal Caſtle and Shoreham. Wind W.

*Deal, Dec* 29. Wind S. by W. In the Downs, the Lynn, Gilbert, for Eaſt India; the Dragon, Bell, for Leghorn; the St. George, Wright; the Expedition, Watſon; the Naſſau, Buskin, for Gibraltar and the Streights; the Volunrier, Baſnett, for Montſerrat; the Mould, Hamilton; the St. Lewis, Brownell, for Cadiz; the Hardwick, Offering; the King of Portugal, Hughs; the Coronation, Thom; the Anſley, Allen, for Lisbon; the Elizabeth, Duce, for Barbados; the Cato, Ellis, for Maryland; the Maynard, Reynolds; the Haſwell, Booth; the John, Seabrooke, for Virginia; the John and Charles, Hammond, for the Canaries; the Jane of Leith, ——, for Marſeilles; the John and Jane, Boys, for Havre; the Dublin Merchant, Hill; the Crawforth, Harriſon, for Ireland; the Flye, Rickards, for Falmouth; the Uni n, Comby, for Briſtol; the London, Lewton, for Alicant; the Brothers, Ore, for Cork; the Parham Clubb, Davis, for Antigua. Arrived the Albany, Bryant, from New York; the Antelope, Morris, from Salo; the Algarve, Olding, from Faro.

*Deal, Dec.* 30. Wind W. N. W. The Ships remain as per Yeſterday. Came down the Upton, Spencer, for Maryland; the Virtuous Grace, Jolly, for ditto; the James, Kervan, for Montſerrat; the St. Suſanna, Del Valle, for Bilbao; the Don Carlos, Clark, for the Canaries; the Succeſs, Hubbard, for ——. Arrived the Boulter, Weales, from Lisbon; and the Jenny, Newton, from Barbados.

*Graveſend, Dec.* 29. Paſſed by the Duke of Cumberland, Loyal, from Lisbon; the John, Hofferland, from Seville; the Mary, Curtis, from Jamaica; the Mary and Margaret, Campbell, from North Carolina.

The Alexander, Ruſſel, from Maryland; and the Oſwego, Langdon, from New York, are arrived off of Dover.

## LONDON.

A Mail arrived laſt Saturday from Holland, with Advice, that the Ottoman Porte is ſtrenuous for the Continuation of the War, notwithſtanding the ſad State to which Conſtantinople is reduced by the Peſtilence and Famine.

Letters of the 13th ult. O. S. from Vienna ſay, that on the 11th the Emperor conferred on the Count de Harrach, the Office of Preſident of the Council of War, which ever ſince the Death of the late Prince Eugene, has been exerciſed by the Velt Marſhal de Konigſegg, who lately reſign'd it for the Poſt of Steward of the Houſhold to the Empreſs. The Marquis de Botta ſet out the next Day for Petersburg, to concert the Operations of next Campaign againſt the Turks: He call'd at Berlin by the Way, but his Pruſſian Majeſty being confin'd to his Bed by the Gout, he proceeded next Morning on his Journey, without having an Audience.

They write from Cadiz, that a Swediſh Man of War, which was bound from Gottenburg to Conſtantinople with Arms, Artillery and Ammunition, towards diſcharging the Debts which Charles XII contracted at Bender, ſtruck upon a Rock near St. Pedro, 4 Leagues from Cadiz, was caſt away, and moſt of the Crew drowned. She carried 72 Guns and 400 Men.

From Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark has not only order'd all the Regiments in thoſe Parts and in Holſtein to be ready to march, but has alſo ſent to Norway for 10,000 Men to come over to diſlodge the Hanoverians from Steinhorſt. Mean time the Danes pretend to be the more ſurpriz'd at the Conduct of the Hanover Government in ſeizing that Place, becauſe they ſay a Repreſentation was made ſome time ago at London by their Court, that as the Wedderkop Family had reſign'd that Eſtate in Favour of the Crown of Denmark, to enjoy it, on the Failure of Iſſue Male in that Family, the ſaid Family, of which there are Heirs alive, had therefore no Right to diſpoſe of that Eſtate in Favour of any other, nor the Duke of Holſtein to yield up his Right in Prejudice of the Crown of Denmark. But the Truth of the Fact is this, as appears by the Manifeſto from Hanover, publiſhed throughout the Territory of Steinhorſt, that the ſaid Eſtate anciently belong'd to the Dutchy of Lawenburg; that towards the End of the 16th Century, it was mortgaged to the Family of Holſtein; that afterwards there was a long Conteſt between the Families of Holſtein and Lawenburg, about the Reſtitution of that Eſtate; and that in Auguſt laſt it was determined by an Accommodation between the King of Great Britain and the Duke of Holſtein; by virtue whereof, the latter reſign'd all his Right and Pretenſions on the ſaid Eſtate to his Britannick Majeſty, and renounced all other Demands to it whatſoever.

They write from Naples, that the Baron de Neuhoff is treated with great Diſtinction at the Caſtle of Gaeta; that he eats at the Governor's Table; that he had the Liberty of walking in the Courts and Gardens of the Caſtle; that he ſeems to be very eaſy in his Situation; and that ſome of the Papers ſeized in his Cuſtody are to be ſent to Spain.

The Concordia of Flensburgh, Capt. Brinn, from Weſterwyk for Bourdeaux, is loſt near Calais.

In the Romney Man of War, Capt. Medley, lately arrived from Newfoundland and the Streights, but laſt from Lisbon, came an Italian Nobleman, called Prince Julio Sacketti, and is ſaid to be a Nephew of the preſent Pope.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in the Poultry Sir Robert Cater, Kt. and Alderman of Cheap Ward. He was a Gentleman of great Honour and Integrity, and is Death is much lamented. And

On Wedneſday next a Wardmote will be held by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the Election of a new Alderman for the ſaid Ward in his Room.

This being New Year's Day, the ſame will be obſerved at Court as a Collar Day, when the Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath, will appear in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

The ſame Day the 40 Boys belonging to the Royal Mathematical School in Chriſt's Hoſpital, founded by King Charles the Second, and educated by James Hodgſon, F. R. S. will be preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's by the Preſident and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, in order to ſhew their Performances.

They are afterwards to be preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Lords of the Admiralty, and Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

We hear from Saffron Walden in Eſſex, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk has this Chriſtmas given away to the Poor of the Six neareſt Pariſhes where his Lordſhip lives, Six very good Steers, and 600 Three-penny Loaves, which Gift he has given every Year ſince his Marriage.

On Thurſday Morning laſt —— Wells, Eſq; coming from his Houſe at Holly Port in the County of Berks, to his Houſe in Audley-ſtreet, was attacked by two Highwaymen near Water Oakley, who robbed him of 16 Guineas, ſome Silver, his Watch, and Silver Spurs, and then rode off undiſcovered.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Paul Binſſiere, Eſq; Fellow of the Royal Society, &c who died on Wedneſday laſt at his Houſe in Burlington Gardens, was interred in great Funeral Pomp in the Vault of St. James's Church.

Laſt Saturday Morning died, in an advanced Age, at his Houſe at Wimbleton in Surry, John Lamb, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 3000 l. per Annum.

## BANKRUPTS.

John Allen, of Marſton Bigot, in the County of Somerſet, Maltſter.

James Bowden, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaſter, Grocer.

Chriſtopher Dale, late of Midleham, in the County of York, Grocer and Chapman.

| High Water this Day at London Bridge. | Morning | Evening |
|---|---|---|
| | 04 08 | 08 40 |

Bank Stock 142 3-4ths. India No Price. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 3-8ths. New Ditto, no Price. Three per Cent 106 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 101. Royal Aſſurance, Books ſhut. London Aſſurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 61. 18 s. to 19 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-7th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 7 8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

Weſtminſter-Bridge Office, December 13, 1738.

*NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed for building a Bridge from the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surry are to meet at their Office in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday the 3d of January, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.*

December 12, 1738.

*THE Principal Officers of his Majeſty's Ordnance hereby give Notice, that on Friday the 12th of Jan next, they will be ready to ſell by Auction, to the Bidder, at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of Lond ſeveral Parcels of Breechings, Rope Sponges, Ta Falls, Tarr'd Rope, Port Ropes, Pole Axes, Funnels Plate, Powder-Horns, Lanthorns, Spades, Shovel, Par ment and Paper Cartridges, Match, Trace and Trill H neſs, Sword Belts, Files and Armourers Tools, Muſque Muſquetoons, Piſtols, Bayonets, Cartouch Boxes, other old and unſerviceable Stores, which may be view till the Time of Sale at the ſaid Office, where print Liſts of the Lots will be delivered to ſuch as call for the*

Bank, December 14, 1738.

*UPON a Repreſentation from his Majeſty's* Maſter-General, *that it is apprehended that the E pectation of finding* Bank Bills *in the Letters gives E couragement to the frequent* Robbery of the Mails, Bank of England, *to contribute what in them lies to a Stop thereto, and to render their* Bills *of no Signifi or Value to thoſe who are guilty of ſuch flagitious Practi do declare, that for the Benefit and Security of th who have Occaſion to tranſact Money Affairs in Country, they will, from and after the 1ſt Day of Janu next, (inſtead of three Days Sight Bills) give to ſuch deſire the ſame, their Bills payable at ſeven Days Sight, to or Order, whereby, in caſe of a Ro bery, the* Proprietors *will have Time to give Not thereof*; and if the Endorſements are duly filled as they expect they ſhould, *they can be of no Uſe Service but to the right* Owners.

*And* whereas *they may fall into thoſe Hands who be ignorant of the Form of endorſing them, a* Blank E dorſement *will be printed on the Back for the Parties fill up, and to be repeated as Occaſion requires.*

*To be Sold,*

*In the Pariſh of Leigh, near Darking in the Coun of Surry,*

SIxty Acres of Arable, Meadow an Wood Land, (with a good Barn thereon) commo called Little Shelwood, at the yearly Rent of 28 l. the T nure Copyhold at a Fine certain.

For farther Particulars enquire of Mr. Mounſey, Attorn oppoſite Saddler's-Hall in Cheapſide; or of Mr. Harris, A torney, at Darking aforeſaid.

*To be SOLD,*

THE Townſhip of Noctorum, in th Hundred of Wonall and County of Cheſter, lying abo 4 Miles from Liverpool: Conſiſting of Two Farms con niently laid together, no other Lands being intermixed: T North Farm (having convenient Houſing and Out-houſi contains 69 Cheſhire Acres, or One Hundred and Fort three Statute Acres. The South Farm or Side (hav the like convenient Buildings) contains 63 Cheſhire Acres, 131 Statute Acres, being together near the yearly Value two hundred Pounds, but both capable of great Improvemen Beſides which, there are 20 Cheſhire Acres of Commoning longing to the ſaid Eſtate, within the ſaid Townſhip. T Whole is Freehold Lands of Inheritance, and will be ſold t gether. Particulars whereof may be had of Mr. John Tri Attorney at Law, in the Poultry, London; and of M Richard Eccleſtone, Attorney at Law in Liverpool.

*The only true* Specifick Chymical LIQUOR *For* Diſſolving *and bringing away the* Stone, *either the* Kidneys, Ureters *or* Bladder; *and for infa curing the* Strangury, *and all Heat, Pain, Stoppa or Difficulty in making Water.*

THE very firſt Doſe of it gives perfe Eaſe in a Moment, even in the moſt racking Fi either STONE or GRAVEL, and at once entirely frees the P tient from the STRANGURY, and all Heat, Pain and Stoppa of Urine; it dilates the Ureters, makes them ſlippery, th the Crumblings of large Stones, together with Sand a Gravel, may paſs freely from the Reins, and be voided vi with Urine without Pain; effectually cleanſes the Kidne Bladder, and all Urinary Paſſages from gritty calculous M ter; heals all internal Excoriations or Soreneſs of the Pa directly takes off all Pain in the Back, and thoſe Pains ſo m like the Cholick, and may be depended upon to diſſolve la Stones, ſo as infallibly to cure that moſt miſerable Diſtemp

It gives ſuch ſudden and unſpeakable Relief, that w ever takes but one Doſe of it, will be thoroughly convinc of its ſurpriſing Efficacy, which many Hundreds have happ experienced to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is ſuch an agreeable Diuretick and powerful Diſſolve that it infallibly prevents the Stone in thoſe who are troub with Gravel only; and for the perfect Cure of either Stone Gravel, and all Diſorders of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladd occaſioned thereby, is the only true Specifick Remedy th can be ſurely and ſafely rely'd upon, as it gives inſtant Ea as ſoon as taken, (even when nothing elſe will) and infallibly accompliſhes a perfect Cure without the leaſt Trouble, bei pleaſant to the Palate, agreeable to the Stomach, and co forting to the whole Body. It is to be had only at Jan Coffee houſe againſt the Angel and Crown Tavern in Bro ſtreet, behind the Royal Exchange, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, wi Directions at large

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row*,